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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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Rush Travers' Caprice.

BY BELL BLOSSOM.

"Thirty years of age, possessor of a handsome fortune and a handsome face, and already become cynical! Seriously, Rush, I would advise you to become a hermit. I think a few months so spent would raise you to the appreciation of your blessings. Take it into consideration, old fellow. Au revoir!"

And Harry Withers, touching his hat, hurried off at the corner of the street the two friends had approached together.

Rush Travers walked on alone. The words to which he had just listened had been lightly, jestingly spoken, but somehow they had hurt. Was it true that he was ungrateful? Did the heart never cry out, in its emptiness, even when filled with the favor of fortune, the good will of men, the caressing smiles of women? Did not the two latter hang upon the former? What man, what woman cared for the man and not the outward surroundings which he owed to chance? The one true heart on which he might have leaned was stilled forever.

Ten years before, in the first flush of his young manhood he had lost his mother. There now remained for him but a cherished, idolized memory. His father had died in his infancy. He had neither brother nor sister.

At 25 he had fallen in love with a woman whose falseness he had discovered in time to save the wreck of his life, though scarcely of his happiness.

He stood alone in the world—alone on his richly-freighted bark. Could all its treasures atone for the realizing sense of desolation the world imparted?

"Will you buy my violets, please, sir? Only a dime, sir."

It was a sweet, pitiful, pleading voice—a sweet, little pitiful face, looking at him from beneath the brim of a tattered hat, thrust on to a mass of bright, chestnut curls.

Children were Rush Travers' weakness. At any time he could take into his arms a crying child and hush its sorrow.

He thrust his hand into his pocket and drew therefrom a piece of silver, which he placed in the tiny, outstretched palm; then, from very idleness, he walked on, questioning the little girl, who ran beside him.

"Poor little waif. How singularly pretty she is," he thought.

"What is your name?" he asked.

"Pansy, sir," she answered. "Mamma used to say it was the color of my eyes."

He looked down with a smile in the purple depths, half shaded by the long lashes, upraised from the brown cheeks.

"Where is your mother?" he asked.

"In heaven, sir."

"And your father?"

"He is dead, too."

"With whom do you live?"

"With a woman who is kind to me, and whom I pay by selling my flowers. I am all alone in the world."

Alone in the world! Who can realize as he, the pathetic eloquence held in the simple avowal? But if to him the word meant so much—to him in the pride and strength of manhood, and position, and wealth—what new meaning did it gather when it included dependence, and poverty, and womanhood?

A sudden thought came to him. It was almost an inspiration. He looked once more, earnestly, searchingly, into the little, upturned face.

The child was beautiful; the eyes were large and truthful; the mouth showed character, which might be molded for good or evil.

"Pansy," he said, scarcely conscious of his own intention until the words had escaped him, "you say that you are alone in the world. So am I. Suppose I make you my little girl? Do you think that you would be happier?"

"Do you mean that I am to live with you, and bring you the money for my flowers? Oh, I should like that very, very much."

"I mean that you should live with me, yes; but you will not sell flowers then, though you shall have all that you want."

The child looked up in wondering amazement. She could not comprehend the words, but Rush Travers had not uttered them lightly.

What he should make of the little waif's future he had not determined. It should greatly depend upon herself; but while he lived she should never again be friendless.

It was an easy matter to gain the consent of the woman with whom she she lodged. The sum he put into her hands would more than requite her for any loss she might suffer through Pansy's flower selling. From the woman, too, he learned something more about the child's history. Her parents were artists; the mother had eked out a scanty living by painting flower pictures on wood, after her husband's death, which had occurred before Pansy's birth. Then, when the little girl was about six years of age, two short years before, she, too, had laid down the weary burden of life, and the child was left alone.

Of his new whim Rush Travers said nothing. It leaked out, however, among his fashionable acquaintances that he was interested in a little child, but all supposed it some relative, and looked upon it as a passing caprice. He wished that it should be so. He did not want curious eyes prying into the past of one whose future he intended to make his care.

The world saw little of him in these days. It almost seemed to him like coming home, now that he knew little feet would run to welcome him, little arms clasp themselves about his neck; or later, a little curly head rest on his shoulder, while the lids drooped over the pansy eyes, in happy, careless slumber.

The old housekeeper alone shared his secret. She had abused him roundly at first, as was her privilege. Was he not to her as her own boy? Pansy had crept into the kind old heart; and in the night she had risen from her own bed, and stolen into the room adjoining hers, to see that the clothes were carefully tucked about the little form.

It was a new thing to the child, this watchful care, but she grew and expanded under it like some beautiful flower.

No one detected her in an untruth. She avowed her faults boldly. She laughed, she sang, she cried, as other children; yet about her was a singular charm, a half-sadness, strangely unlike the carelessness of childhood.

Thus two years rolled away, and again Rush Travers determined to go abroad. Pansy must be educated, too; but he knew now what he meant to do with her future. The child was dear to him as his own, and his own she should be. He would give her such an education as his own daughter should have had, had he possessed one. He would make her a brilliant woman. She should be worthy of some man whom he would choose for her husband. She would never know loneliness more, and in the fullness of her life's promise he would forget the emptiness of his own.

"Uncle Rush," she called him. The past was already to her like a dream. She parted from him in bitter tears when he left her at her new home, the school at which she was to be educated.

Little did Mme. Arnaud dream that she was receiving among her select and fashionable pupils a street flower girl. Was this girl not the niece and ward of the aristocrat? She had never welcomed a pupil with greater pride, nor did the years, as they came and went, lead her for one moment to suspect the truth.

Among all this fair bevy of girls none so fair as she who owed the smooth outer current of her life to Rush Travers' passing caprice. The deep blue eyes had borrowed even more of the pansy's purple tint; the bright rose flush of health was on her cheeks; the rich carmine nature's brush alone can paint was upon her lips. In the sunny waves of the chestnut hair played gleams of rippling gold. Her hands and feet were small and dainty. Her figure had developed into exquisite grace.

The eight years of study had marked themselves upon the lovely face in its bright expression and sparkling intelligence. Rush Travers might well be proud of her to whom he had given his proud old name. In all this time he had seen her but once—but once he had returned to his native land.

In the twilight he stood awaiting her in Mme. Arnaud's private room; but, when the door opened he started at the radiant vision which entered.

She threw herself upon his breast, with a glad sob, then started back.

"Uncle Rush," she said questioningly, "you are not glad to see me?"

He had recovered himself by then, and welcomed her warmly; but something had arisen between them her womanly perception was first to recognize. Already this meeting, to which she had looked forward with such gladness, was marred.

From all sides, that night, Mr. Travers was met with congratulations on the beauty and brilliance of his ward, who had received the first honors of her class. Was the old cynicism growing on him, that he turned from it all as though weary?

For the first time, glancing casually in a mirror, he discovered that the thick, brown hair was streaked with gray, and the sight hurt him. Why? He neither asked the question nor answered it.

There was no doubt now of Pansy's future, he told himself, as, having thrown open his hospitable doors, the world flocked there to welcome this new aspirant to its honors; but, almost to his surprise, he found that he could not remain quietly in the background, a spectator. Women still smiled upon him, still murmured sweet nothings in his ear, or uttered gentle reproaches at his obduracy.

Was he never to be lured from his solitude? Some one soon would steal from him the bright new star which now lighted him home. Would he be content to leave it in darkness? Thus they whispered in his ear.

Why should he resent it, rather than welcome it? Had he not planned for her a brilliant marriage? Already it was assured to her if she would accept it. Why, then, did he rejoice as one and another retired, heavy-hearted, from the lists?

He grew to hate the world anew. Now and then would come a quiet evening, when, sitting alone in his library, she would steal softly in, as she had done so often in the old, childish days, and sitting on a stool at his feet, lay her soft, velvet cheek upon his hand.

Would she come to him thus, one day, and tell him that at last she had given away her heart? And would he be strong enough to give her his blessing?

Ah, he had learned his own secret now.

One evening they went together to a brilliant gathering. A murmur of admiration ran through the room as she entered it, but something in it all wearied her tonight.

She refused the many eager claimants for the dance, and stood watching the gay scene, surrounded by a little court, when, looking up, she saw Rush Travers' eyes fixed on her face. With a sudden impulse she moved swiftly to his side.

"I am tired, Uncle Rush," she said. "The garden is thrown open. Will you take me there with you for a little while?"

He drew the little gloved hand in his arm and together they passed through the French window into the lantern-lighted space beyond. Neither spoke, when, as they were in the shadow, voices reached them.

"A beautiful girl—yes. 'Rush Travers' caprice' they call her. There is some mystery about her. For my part, I don't believe she's any relation, and I think the man's in love with her. You know the old story about him?"

But they heard no more. Pansy felt the strong quiver which ran through him as he drew her away.

"Oh, Uncle Rush," she murmured, "I am so, so sorry."

"Sorry for what?" he answered, almost harshly. "For keeping my secret so poorly that it is a football for the world? For selfishly gloating when other men were unsuccessful in gaining the treasure I so madly covet for my own? It is true what they say, Pansy—true; but it shall be so no longer!"

"True, Uncle Rush! You mean that you love me?"

"Yes, my darling. But do not let it frighten you. I have not forgotten that I am almost an old man, while you are on the threshold of your young life. You shall marry some good, noble man, Pansy, and I shall be happy in your happiness."

"I shall never marry," the girl answered, softly, "unless—unless—oh, Uncle Rush! I never guessed my own secret, but I know it now. Whom could I love but you? When other men have wooed me, I have thought of you; and beside you they seem so powerless to win one beat of my heart. How could they, when already it belonged to you? Was the gift so small that you would not claim it?"

But he sealed the sweet, questioning lips with the first lover's kiss which had ever rested there.

"'Rush Travers' caprice,' they called it, darling!" he whispered. "But they were wrong—it was Rush Travers' inspiration!"—Saturday Night.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A curious criminal law exists in Greece. A man who is there sentenced to death waits two years before the execution of the sentence.

Saddles, in some form, are of the greatest antiquity. Under Tiglath-Pileser III., the Assyrian cavalry was provided with them and the early Romans used a cloth, hide or skin, which was, no doubt, very similar.

The largest tree in the state of New Jersey is a white oak situated three miles north of Mickelton, Gloucester county. Its dimensions are: Height, 95 feet; diameter of trunk three feet above the ground, 7 feet 10 inches; spread of branches, 118 feet. This tree antedates the settlement of the colony.

A monster lathe has just been made in Philadelphia. It is 86 feet long, and its total weight is 135 tons. It has been constructed for preparing the 32 huge granite pillars to be used in building a new cathedral, each pillar weighing 160 tons. It has eight cutters, and the granite block is reduced 24 inches in diameter at one pass over its length.

A new hotel which is to be built in New York City will have many interesting electrical features, among which will be a system of electric service elevators, or movable pantries, fitted with electric heating tables. They will be run through every apartment, thereby insuring rapid service and hot food to guests taking their meals in their rooms.

A remarkable contrast to the map in precious stones which lately astonished Paris is the railway map on tiles put up at York station by the Northwestern company. It is made of white tiles, the lines being marked in black and burnt sienna. It is about six feet square, and each tile is eight inches square. The company intends to have similar maps at all important stations on its own system.

A curious instance of the way in which two or three long lives can bridge over the chasm of several centuries is given by Muller himself in his lately published autobiography. He there relates that he met at Oxford the centenarian scholar, Dr. Routh of Magdalen college, who had known a lady who had seen Charles I. walking in the "Parks," which derive their name from the disposition of the royal artillery during the civil war of 1640. Three lives thus served to connect two periods separated by some 200 years.

Gripman Had Nothing to Say.

The driver of the wagon was leaning drowsily to one side and seemingly oblivious to his surroundings. His clothes were very ragged and faded. A worn out straw hat was perched on his head, and in his mouth was a stort-stemmed clay pipe. He was a perfect picture of contentment. His horse was a thoroughly broken-down nag, his ribs sticking out in bold relief. He laboriously lifted one leg after another, while the wistful look in his eyes indicated that half measure of oats was a rare quantity in the stable economy of his owner. Two ropes from the top of the wagon held up the shafts.

A tire on one of the wheels on the vehicle had already disappeared, another was going. Holes had been knocked in the sides and the top had a list to starboard. There was an entire absence of paint. It was a mystery how the ramshackle thing withstood the jolting over the Lexington avenue pavements.

The motorman on the car behind clanged his gong vigorously, but the driver paid no attention, and jogged along leisurely on the tracks ahead.

Finally he pulled off the tracks, and the motorman gripped his wheel tightly and leaned over the dashboard to give his views on the subject. When the car was opposite the wagon on its side was revealed a sign on which were daubed in long yellowish white letters the words: "Electric Express." The gripman had nothing to say.—New York Mail and Express.

The average price received by all the gas companies in Massachusetts is $1.10 per 1000.

FOUNDRY FOR SLANG.

HOW ODD BUT EXPRESSIVE PHRASES ARE COINED.

Our Slang Saves English—London Philologists Say English Tongue Would Rapidly Die Without It—Most of the Phrases Originate on Farm or Ranch.

The London Society of Amateur Philologists, the members of which are devoted to the study of language, has gravely decided that if it were not for the additions made from time to time by Americans, English would have to be classed as a dead or at least as a rapidly dying language.

From this country, however, come so many apt and novel phrases which are incorporated into the body of the English tongue that it is still alive and growing. And both in the United States and abroad students are beginning to recognize the importance and the value of words and phrases which start as slang and, because they vividly describe some prevailing condition gradually find their way into the standard dictionaries.

The English society mourns because almost all the slang which is found worthy of permanent adoption originates in the States. But it is proud of the fact that in England has originated at least one popular phrase which has not found its way into this country, and which, if one may venture an opinion, is never likely to do so. The new English phrase is "twencent," and it is used to describe anything which is extremely up to date. It is, of course, an abbreviation of 20th century, and in the English eye is a remarkable example of condensation and wit.

But the philologists of London and American authorities agree in the opinion that comparatively little slang of the sort which endures and becomes part of the language originates in large cities. Nor is it used first by educated and refined people. The so-called "educated classes" add little to a language except some stilted words which are borrowed from the classics, or scientific terms, which are also likely to be derived from one of the dead languages. It is the men on the farm, on the western ranches, in gold and silver mines and in other similar occupations, who give the language its vitality and growth.

Thus the men who pack mules and horses for the trail over the mountains and plains of the great West put a tight "cinch" on many a "critter" before the general public began to talk familiarly of "getting a cinch" on any proposition in which it was interested. The lumbermen in the great woods of Wisconsin and the Northwest piled up many millions of logs in booms and watched the logs go tearing down the swift little rivers after the "boom the stock brokers and real [illegible] agents adopted their phraseology. Now there are few people indeed who do not know what a "boom" is and what is likely to happen when a "boom is busted."

Speaking broadly there are two kinds of slang. One depends for its popularity on the mere fact that the phrase is mouth filling and pleases the popular fancy. Such slang is likely to have only a temporary popularity. The slang which lives and which sooner or later becomes a permanent part of the language is that which really means something, which describes some fact or condition in a new and vivid way. There are many people who are greatly impressed by the sound of any phrase the meaning of which they do not understand. It was this feeling which proved so effective when Dr. Samuel Johnson was vocally attacked by one of the famous fishwives of Billingsgate. Dr. Johnson knew that it would be idle and useless to answer the woman in kind, even if he had been willing to lower his dignity to that extent. At the same time he did not wish to listen to any more of her abuse. Accordingly he pointed the finger of scorn at her and exclaimed in a voice of indignation and contempt: "Madam, you are an isosceles triangle, a parallelopipedom, an octagonal rhombold." The fishwife was totally overcome and was unable to answer the doctor's scathing denunciation, but it is not recorded that the use of mathematical terms has ever become popular in the vocabulary of Billingsgate.

Another kind of slang which has a merely temporary popularity is that which exaggerates an already slang expression and carries it beyond the point of absurdity. Two street arabs, for instance, may be quarreling in the gutter.

"G'wan," says the first; "you've got a wheel in yer head."

"Rats!" says the other. "Yer nut is a reg'lar bicycle factory."

Most people know what is meant when a man is said to have "a wheel in his head," but the bicycle factory joke carries it a point beyond permanent appreciation.

The only class of highly educated people who contribute to any extent to the growth of the language is the college students. College slang is so vivid and has been so generously adopted that a dictionary has been issued which is entirely devoted to the subject.

From terms originally used in college games the language has adopted many useful phrases. It is not many years since the first curved ball was pitched in a baseball game, and yet the current phrase, "I am onto his curves," has a meaning entirely without connection with the baseball diamond. From the field sports of collegians come the phrases to "jump on" a man and "jump on him with both feet." Even the great American game of draw poker, which will not be claimed as a college game, has added several common phrases to the language. Many a man who has never tried to "fill two pair" has "called a bluff" or declared that he would "go it blind."

It was a farmer's boy who had touched his tongue to the iron pump handle on a below zero morning who discovered that "to freeze to" a person expressed a strong degree of attachment.

Almost every business and profession has given the most picturesque words in its particular vocabulary to enrich the language. From the Stock Exchange, for instance, come "bulls" and "bears," a "corner," and "margins," though these words were originally borrowed and given new meaning by the stock brokers.

From the stage has come another whole set of words which are now in general use. The words "mascot" and "hoodoo" were invented on the stage and have since been added to the vocabulary of the general public. Another common word which originated on the stage and passed thence into newspaper offices is "fake." Today almost every one would knew what is meant when a man is described as a fakir or a plan as a fake. The stages through which "fake" passed before it finally became a component part of the language illustrates the general process through which all slang expressions go before they find admittance into the dictionary. First "fake" was invented to describe something tricky or intended to deceive. Actors "faked" their scenery; they "faked" their lines. Then the expressive word was taken up by the newspapers, and a writer who paid no attention to facts was denounced for writing "fakes." Finally, the general public got hold of the word. After having been in general use for a few years, Mr. Howells and other writers let it into their pages without the apology of quotation marks. Then the men who make dictionaries took it up, and behold the recently despised "fake" was admitted into all circles.—Chicago Tribune.

BOERS AT ST. HELENA.

Governor Describes Their Present Surroundings.

R. A. Sterndale, governor of St. Helena, is in England on three months' sick leave.

"We left St. Helena," said Mr. Sterndale to a representative of the London Daily Mail, "on April 10, and were so delayed by head winds that we only arrived in London this morning. Everything is moving on smoothly in the island.

"The most prominent prisoner among the 4600 Boers who are quartered there is, of course, General Cronje. He occupies a small eight-roomed cottage not far from Government house, and lives there with his wife, grandson, a secretary and adjutant. His house has a comfortable veranda in front, where he passes most of the day smoking his pipe. He is in good health and seems very contented. He is not allowed to leave his home without an escort. Whenever he expresses a desire to go out a carriage and pair, together with an escort, are always sent from Government house. I have also offered him the use of saddle horses, but he has only twice availed himself of the privilege.

"On two Sundays in each month he attends the open air service of the Dutch Reformed church. He is not at all literary in his tastes, and I think reads but little. He is never [illegible] Keazer, is a pleasant-faced, thoroughly intelligent man.

"There are two camps for the rank and file of the Boer prisoners. Broad Bottom, which is 1500 feet above the level of the sea, accommodates 2000 men, and at Deadwood, 2000 feet above sea level, 2600 are housed. Both encampments are surrounded by a double line of barned wire fence, and are guarded by about 1000 men. The prisoners live mostly in huts built by themselves, and constructed of empty packing cases and kerosene tins. The only restriction made is that they shall be portable, in order to move from place to place, and arranged in regular lines. The men do their own cooking, and are very ingenious in arranging their huts.

"The rations consist of one pound of fresh meat five days in the week, and a like amount of preserved meat on the other two. They are given 1 1-4 pounds of bread each day, together with vegetables and condiments, sugar, coffee, etc. All the provisions served are of the very best.

"There has been no sickness among the prisoners. Many of them were suffering from enteric when they arrived, but this was speedily stamped out. There was a severe epidemic of influenza recently, to which many of the islanders succumbed. There were no cases, however, among the Boers.

"The prisoners amuse themselves in many ways. They are very fond of cricket and football. They have a recreation hall, in which their musical club frequently gives concerts. They have among them a musical composer named Schumann, who claims to be a collateral descendant of the great composer. He has written a Boer hymn since his captivity.

"There are many tradesmen among them, and they are constantly encouraged to ply their trades. They carve napkin rings from beef bones, and make fine walking sticks, for which they are granted material from the government forests. We recently had an exhibition of articles manufactured by the prisoners, and it was highly creditable.

"There are few relics of the great Napoleon remaining at St. Helena. We have at Government house his bookcase, two cabinets and pier glasses. Some 18 months ago Miss Bagley died at the age of 91 years. She saw the great emperor land, saw his funeral, and witnessed the exhumation of his body."

Seeds Lived Since Coal Age.

That life may exist for tens of thousands of years in the seeds of a flower seems to be proven by the presence on the banks of the Susquehanna river of a strange and hitherto unknown plant, having a beautiful bloom something like that of the violet.

The discovery of the novel flower was made by a class in botany. The roots of the plant were embedded in coal thrown up in a culm bank. A number of botanists have examined the flower, and nearly all of them agree that it is sprung from seeds which were embedded during the misty centuries of the coal age.

The species when analyzed was found to belong to the same floral family as the common violet.—Philadelphia Record.

He Knew What It Was.

"I have the key to her heart!" exclaimed the successful suitor jubilantly.

"You must have robbed a bank," was the reply of his disgruntled rival.—Chicago Post.

REGARDING REVISION

POSITIVE STAND TAKEN BY SENATOR GALLINGER.

He Opposes Tariff Tinkering of All Sorts Whether by Direct Legislation or by Special Treaties For the Promotion of Foreign Trade.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, who has during his entire public career been one of the most persistent and able advocates of the tariff policy of the Republican party, was recently asked his opinion as to the present agitation for a repeal of certain tariff duties and the modification of the Dingley tariff through the ratification of the reciprocity treaties negotiated by Mr. Kasson. The Senator's reply was as follows:

SENATOR GALLINGER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Democratic party in its economic blindness and political perversity is consistent in advocating the ratification of the treaties in question and enactment of legislation such as has been unwisely proposed by Representative Babcock. That party is wedded to the doctrine of free trade, and seems quite willing to repeat the experiment of industrial disaster and wretchedness that has come to this country whenever a low tariff law has been placed on the statute books; but how any Republican or Republican newspaper can advocate that policy surpasses my comprehension. It would seem as though the sorrow and suffering incident upon the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill is recent enough to be fresh in the minds of our people, and that all classes would instinctively shrink from a repetition of such folly. But many seem to have forgotten these dark days, and even some Republicans have succumbed to the siren voice of free trade. For one I am absolutely and unqualifiedly opposed to any change in the existing tariff laws of the United States. Under them the country has had four years of unexampled prosperity, and I am opposed to any proposition that looks to the repeal or modification of existing statues. I believe it will be a crime against humanity to follow the lead of those who are agitating for an abandonment of protection and a return to practical free trade.

The proposed treaty with the Argentine Republic reduces the duties on wool twenty per cent., and if ratified will inevitably strike a death blow to the wool industry of this country as severe and disastrous as that which resulted from President Cleveland's advocacy of free wool. The wool-producing States should rise in mighty protest against this proposition, and give the matter its eternal quietus. The proposed treaty with France deals a heavy blow to certain lines of manufacturing in the United States, and, so far as I can perceive, every one of the treaties agreed to by Mr. Kasson is inimical to American interests and ought to be rejected by the Senate.

As for the Babcock proposition, that is too absurd for serious discussion. The man who claims that trusts are created by tariff legislation has certainly not given serious thought to the proposition, and the legislator who believes that trusts can be destroyed by repealing the duties on certain classes of goods should join a kindergarten class in economics, unless the proposition is to destroy the trust by destroying the industry, thus closing American workshops and bringing disaster to the mechanics and laboring men of this country. The man who sawed off the limb of the tree on which he sat got rid of the limb, but his bruises and broken bones reminded him for a long time of the folly of the undertaking.

The Republican party came into power because of its advocacy of protection, and when the party abandons that policy it will go out of power, and deservedly so. Just now there are evidences of timidity and retrogression, in some quarters, but I feel confident that when the hour of trial comes the party will remain true to its traditional policy, and that the Kasson reciprocity treaties and the Babcock free trade proposition will alike be relegated to the tomb of forgotten things. The duty of the Republican party is plain, and woe be to the man who attempts to strike down protection in this country.

Senator Gallinger is noted for his plain, outspoken way of stating his views. You always know just where he stands. A little more than a year ago in a public speech he said, regarding the movement to remove the duties from paper and pulp:

You cannot select a single industry for slaughter without imperiling the whole system of protection. If protection is withheld from one industry it must be withheld from all.

That warning was heeded. The bill in question was never pressed for passage. To-day so influential a newspaper as the San Francisco Chronicle is saying in reference to the Kasson scheme of reciprocity treaties:

If the orange growers of California and the hosiery operatives of New England (and of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States, it might be added) are to lose their just protection, they will endeavor to see to it that no one else is protected at their expense.

These things are worth thinking about. They should engage the serious consideration of revisionaries and reciprocators.

Bounty on Grasshoppers.

New Hampshire pays a bounty on dead grasshoppers at the rate of $1 a bushel.

Let the Tariff Alone.

The majority sentiment of the Republican party is decidedly against any revision of the protective tariff of 1897. The present unparalleled prosperity of the country dates from the election of President McKinley in 1896 and the enactment into law of the protective tariff of 1896 known as the Dingley law. It can be said without fear of contradiction that this Republican tariff turned the tide of national adversity and hard times, and rescued the country from dire distress. The Democratic party predicted that the tariff of 1897 would be a dismal failure; that under its provisions this country could not increase its export trade and foreign commerce. Both predictions have proved a failure.

Foiled in their attempts to discredit the tariff and to make free silver and "militarism" vital issues, the Democratic party undertakes to argue that trusts are an outgrowth of the tariff, and that therefore the protective tariff on all trust made goods must be placed on the free list. Such a policy would be dangerous, for it would destroy all domestic independent concerns and place the products more firmly than ever in the control of trusts. The policy under which the country has prospered — the bridge over which the people have traversed to success—must not be destroyed. If the tariff is meddled with present prosperity will disappear. Let the tariff alone.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

By Whom the Tariff is Needed.

This country was never more prosperous than it is right now under the Dingley tariff, and as the prosperity began as soon as the Dingley tariff was passed, and as there had been no prosperity under the tariff it displaced it is fair to attribute a large share of the existing prosperity to the Dingley tariff. There are trusts in Great Britain, where there is no protective tariff, and the biggest trust, so called, in this country, the Standard Oil Company, has no tariff protection. The trusts do not need the tariff in order to exist, but the independent manufacturers, in order to maintain their competition with the trusts, do need the tariff protection.

The larger share of existing labor troubles is due to the demagogic tirades against trusts in which Democratic papers are indulging now in the same fashion that they inveighed before the days of trusts against "robber barons." The people are not oppressed so far by the exactions of the protected trusts or of the tariff. There is not a single article, the product of protected industry, well established in this country, which is not cheaper to-day than it was before the protective duty was imposed.—Louisville Commercial.

At the Mercy of Europe.

Furthermore, our ocean-borne commerce, in the absence of American ships in which to transport it, is at the mercy of Europe. An outbreak of war, the turning loose of a fleet of commerce destroyers by the enemies of Great Britain, would put an instant stop to American exports; because we are dependent upon British ships for the major part of our ocean transportation. Sound considerations of public policy, not the pecuniary interests of any group of American capitalists, are behind the proposed legislation to aid in building up American deep water shipping. The interests of foreign shipowners are largely behind the opposition to that measure.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

No Time For Experiments.

When we are well off it is a good time to quit experiments. The results of the Wilson-Gorman act are a little too fresh in the memory of the people. The reduction in the average tariff by this act was comparatively small, yet it was big enough to paralyze industry and inaugurate a financial panic that it has taken several years to recover from. Let well enough alone.—Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

One More Evidence of Prosperity.

The promptness of the Grand Army posts in paying their dues indicates that the organization was never in a more prosperous condition than this year, when the roll of the assistant adjutant-general shows that all but four or five small posts have met their obligations—a condition without precedent in the history of the organization.—Indianapolis Journal.

Politics in Australia.

Politics can be made expensive in Australia as well as here. One man, Sir Malcolm McEachern of Melbourne, expended $250,000 to secure a seat in the commonwealth house of representatives. Another man, a laborer, from an adjoining constituency, expended only $250. A remarkable campaign was waged by another candidate who on the eve of election issued the following statement: "I have traveled in the conduct of this contest more than 10,000 miles, a large portion on foot. I have published and circulated, chiefly by my own hands, or by those of my family, 1,700,000 pages of literature in book form. I have published 139,000 copies of speeches delivered in the constituency, and 125,000 copies of four-page circulars. It is utterly impossible that this amount of work and literature can fail to have its effect." The candidate who tramped, printed and published on this colossal scale found himself on the bottom of the poll when the numbers were up.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

The Twentieth International Convention Held at Cincinnati.

A MEMBERSHIP OF 4,000,000

The Convention Had the Largest Attendance on Record—Good Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer—The Officers Were Re-elected For Another Year—Addresses by Prominent Speakers.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—With the largest attendance on record, the twentieth international convention of the Christian Endeavor Society began here on Saturday. Cool weather favored the delegates, and the business session with which the convention began was carried out in a pleasant atmosphere. In the evening the customary welcoming addresses were heard at the Auditorium. President Clark delivered his annual address, and Secretary Baer delivered his report on the society's progress during the past year.

The following telegram, addressed to Secretary Baer, was read from President McKinley, at Canton:

"Upon the assembling of the International Christian Endeavor Society this evening please extend to those present my cordial greetings and best wishes for the success of the sessions. I regret that it will be impossible for me to be with you on this occasion."

The following officers were re-elected by the Convention:

Francis E. Clark, Boston, President; William Shaw, Boston, Treasurer; John W. Baer, Boston, General Secretary, and F. H. Kidder, Boston, Auditor. A new position, Field Secretary, was created, and the Rev. Clarence E. Eberman, of Lancaster, Penn., was elected.

Secretary Baer's report showed that in 1891 there were 16,274 societies, with an aggregate membership of 1,500,000. In 1901 there are 61,427 societies with 4,000,000 membership. The constitutions are now printed in nearly thirty languages, the junior societies now number over 16,000, with memberships of 483,000, intermediate societies 1285, with 38,500 members.

Elaborate programmes were carried out in the different auditoriums and churches simultaneously on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The list of speakers included the names of the most eminent ministers and lecturers in the country.

PRINCE VON HOHENLOHE DEAD.

Germany's Former Imperial Chancellor Passes Away at Ragatz, Switzerland.

Berlin, Germany.—Prince von Hohenlohe, formerly German Imperial Chancellor, died at Ragatz, Switzerland.

Chlodwig Karl Victor, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, and also

PRINCE VON HOHENLOHE.

Prince of Ratibor and Koyvel, was born at Rotenbourg, March 31, 1819. He was Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs 1866-70; became German Ambassador at Paris in 1874 and was appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine in 1885.

Prince von Hohenlohe rendered extraordinary services to the German empire in various ways, and after Bismarck retired in 1890 he was appointed Chancellor. His other honors were numerous and important.

ITHACA HAS A FROG PEST.

Traffic Stalled, Houses Invaded, Gardens Destroyed, and Ground Covered.

Ithaca, N. Y.—All Ithaca is suffering from a frog pest after the recent heavy rains. The frogs have appeared in large numbers. The ground in the vicinity of Renwick Park is covered with them.

A train which left for Auburn a few days ago had difficulty in working its way through the myriads which appeared on the track. The rails became so slippery that the wheels would not take hold. Traffic on a branch of the Ithaca street railway running on Stewart avenue has been impeded and thousands of the frogs appeared on the lots south of the Fiske-McGraw mansion. The frogs have invaded houses and destroyed many gardens.

Congressman Stokes Dead.

Dr. J. William Stokes, Congressman from the Third South Carolina District, died at his home in Orangeburg, S. C., after a long illness.

Controller Dawes Resigns.

Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes, at Washington, has resigned his office, the resignation to take effect October 1. His reason for doing this was that he might be able to enter the Senatorial fight in Illinois. Mr. Dawes is a candidate.

Used Fireworks in Bombardment.

Strikers bombarded the non-union men in the Farrel foundry, at Ansonia, Conn., with rockets and giant crackers, injuring sheriffs on guard and setting the buildings on fire several times.

The National Game.

Dement is one of the most timely hitters in the business.

Hartzel, although a left-handed hitter, can hit a left-handed pitcher.

Chesbro is in better form at present than ever before in his career.

Jackson is making circus catches at the rate of one a game at Baltimore.

Tim Murane says he thinks twenty-five cent ball has come to Boston for good.

President Dreyfuss contemplates building a new steel stand at Pittsburg.

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Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect June 2nd, 1901

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday] 2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " " 4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 9:50, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:05, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11:40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " 12:40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " 5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday " " 5:53, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " " 7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.
Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Aurora, South Creek and Washington, and 4 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Swan Quarter, Ocracoke and Oriental.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt

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TERMS REASONABLE.

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PALEMON JOHN, Editor.

IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY.

Here in North Carolina, with the passage of the amendment, the question of negro disfranchisement has been practically settled, for the time at least. We have no desire to rake up the embers of the past, but we cannot in passing, refrain from calling attention to the position now taken by several leading Democratic journals in Southern States where disfranchisement is being loudly advocated by a certain element of that party as clearly substantiating the arguments used by the anti-amendment advocates in our own recent state campaign. The Atlanta Constitution, a paper whose Democracy is, we believe, undoubted, favors us with the following:

"When a southern constitutional convention or legislature sets to work to place a premium on colored diligence, without giving a corresponding incentive to the white youth of the land they are sowing trouble. It will not do to assume that ignorance in a white offsets education in a negro. The history of the world is full of examples of inferior peoples rising in the scale of progress through self-effort, while superior peoples, growing negligent because of opportunity, have entered upon the downward road."

And the Norfolk Virginian, supposedly a trusted exponent of the Democratic faith, also bears witness with the testimony here presented:

"One of the least desirable effects of negro disfranchisement is apparent in Louisiana. While the "grandfather clause" of that State reduced its negro vote from 130,344 to 62,402, the white vote fell from 164,088 to 74,133; actually and proportionately a larger loss of white than colored votes. This enormous falling off of white votes was not due to disfranchisement of the whites but to their indifference. Nearly every State where the negro has been disfranchised tells the same story, loss of interest in public affairs on the part of the whites and the control of affairs by a coterie of politicians."

Rather sorry reading, is it not, for some of the misguided enthusiasts of the recent campaign, who are now beginning to recognize, with sadness though it be, that despite the adoption of the glorious amendment and certain recent legislative enactments, *the pillocratic proper* flowered dissents well content, and is making hay in a manner most industrious.

ANOTHER VOICE CRYING IN THE WILDERNESS.

Gen. Julian S. Carr, whose repudiation of Bryanism and whose expression of dissatisfaction with certain at present existing political conditions, as set forth in a recent interview published in the New York Times, an article which created a good deal of State discussion, has been re-interviewed on the political question and has restated his former position in a manner too unequivocal to admit of doubt. The General refuses to "crawfish," and thus expresses himself in part:

"Succeeding campaigns must be fought upon entirely different issues. We must be done with guerilla warfare. For one I am sick and tired, though I followed our standard bearer twice, through a slaughter house to an open grave, with a zeal and fidelity born of love.

"I criticise no Democrat for differing with my view, but I am persuaded that conditions in North Carolina positively demand a change in our party policy.

"My position is one that can be loyal to party principle, but in entirely good faith I dissent from party policy.

"We must expand in our views as well as in our territory and gentlemen with reputation for party loyalty must not be ostracised because they dare to think for themselves. A State no more than a man can be indifferent to outside opinion. It is well that it is so. If, therefore, the elimination of the mass of the negro vote means only a continuation of past political conditions here, then it may well appear to the world that we carried the amendment by false pretense."

"Judging from the signs of the times, we believe that Gen. Carr here voices the growing sentiment of a large element of his party, and for the good of the State, we hope that this is the case. The politics-for-plunder class will, of course, regard the General's utterances as rank heresy, but the people recognize that a higher political plane is sadly needed in North Carolina.

IN ILLUSTRATION.

As an example of the danger involved in the resort to lynch-law, a custom too commonly invoked in this country, the following excerpt from an Illinois exchange, dated July 9th, may well be cited:

"Miss Reba O'Hair, daughter of Elsberry O'Hair, a wealthy farmer near Charleston, married yesterday to Edward Elliott, today confessed that she and Elliott had concocted the plot which resulted in the arrest of Edward Butler, a farm hand, who was almost lynched. On the night of June 8th Miss O'Hair was found on her door-step, apparently unconscious, and with blood on her garments. Today Miss O'Hair stated to her father that the assault story had been concocted by her and Elliott to relieve her of Butler's attentions, a chicken being killed to produce the bloody stains found on her clothing."

Here a tragedy was barely averted by the terrified confession at the last moment of the supposed victim. A mob of citizens infuriated by the account of the imaginary crime, passion-crazed, impatient of all denials, relying entirely upon the woman's story, immediately sought summary vengeance on the accused. Their object was fortunately frustrated, or an innocent man's blood might have been upon their hands. This is but another illustration of the danger involved in every case where the great safeguards of justice in criminal cases, the right of cross-examination of witnesses and trial by jury, are thus recklessly disregarded. Mob-law knows nothing of either mercy or justice.

Says Governor Aycock:

"There is an association at Seattle, in the State of Washington, organized to prevent lynchings, and for each and every person charged in a lynching it offers $500 reward. It notifies me that it has offered that reward for each and every person engaged in the lynchings this year at LaGrange and Smithfield, and has put up the money. I do not care for outside aid in securing law and order in North Carolina, but hereafter, no matter what the crime may be, I will offer $400 reward, which is the limit under the law, for each and every participant. I recognize that there is a crime for which the punishment is certain death but criminals must be hanged by the law and not by the mob. Lynching has got to stop in this State. I call on the press and the preachers to stop the tendency towards lynch law. It is a great blot on the State.

We cordially indorse the above utterance.

The revenue bill of 1901, as it stands in the laws, is most favorable to all large business interests in the State except those that wish to escape just taxation.—News & Observer.

The various Boards of Trade of our leading cities evidently fail to agree with our contemporary, as is evidenced by the numerous resolutions of protest adopted by the same.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D.C., July 12, 1901.

Secretary Hay has replied to the offer of the Russian government to remove the additional duties placed on American goods, if Secretary Gage would withdraw his order putting a countervailing duty on Russian sugar, by informing it that the matter being now in the courts, to determine whether the Treasury officials were right or wrong in their assumption that Russia pays an export bounty on sugar, the Treasury Department is not in a position to vailing duty on Russian sugar. The correspondence has been entirely friendly and indicates that whatever may be the decision of the court there is little danger of any extended tariff friction between the two nations.

Postmaster General Smith is receiving encouragement from all directions to persist in his efforts to shut out of second-class mail publications not properly entitled to its privileges. The publication of the fact that the carrying of this class of publications is entailing a loss of at least $20,000,000 a year on the government has surprised and aroused the general public, and increased the demand for action on the part of the Post Office Department.

Representative Sherman, of N. Y., who was in Washington this week, said the movement to boom Gov. Odell for the republican Presidential nomination was a serious one and that it was rapidly growing. He predicted that the New York delegation would be solidly for Odell.

China is evidently hunting for something to balance the big indemnity it must pay on account of the Boxer troubles, and Uncle Sam has been asked to chip in a half million dollars as a balm for alleged bad treatment of a number of Chinese in Butte, Montana, in 1886. Fifteen years is a good ways back to go in a matter of that sort, but the Chinese Minister called at the Department of State this week and formally filed a claim in behalf of his government for $500,000 indemnity, and he did it with a straight face. It is thought that he filed this claim more for effect than with any expectation that it would be paid.

The new Minister from Turkey brought Secretary Hay a very agreeable surprise in the shape of a draft for $95,000, in full payment of the long standing claims of American missionaries for property destroyed. The money will be at once distributed among the claimants by the Department of State, which has all the papers relating thereto on file.

MAKES A PUBLISHER TIRED.

It is very apt to make the publisher of a newspaper tired after carrying a subscriber for two or three years without seeing the color of his money to have him finally send along his cash accompanied by a letter ordering his name off the list, simply because he was asked to pay up. Instead of appreciating the extension of his credit for so long a period, he is only too apt to consider himself a much injured individual when payment is suggested. What he should do after holding back for so long a time is not only to settle up, but, by way of returning past favors, pay for a few years' subscription in advance. That's what he should do, but does he do it? Well, a man of good breeding does.

Ex-Senators Pettigrew and Butler have selected public ownership as the Populist rallying cry. Then they left for Alaska to institute a private monopoly.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

The weather during the past week was favorable for crops throughout a large portion of the western district, and along the northern border of the State until Saturday. The most important feature was the development of two storms on the North Carolina coast. The first was confined to the immediate coast, and caused heavy rains in the east on the 8th and some damage to crops by high northeast winds. The second storm started near Wilmington Friday, 12th, and the rain area gradually spread over the entire State, bringing on the average about three inches of precipitation, and causing freshets in the rivers.

In many western and northern counties crops made favorable progress, but in the east and south too much rain interfered again with farm work, and has started grass to growing rapidly in most all crops. The weather has been a little cool for cotton, and the rainy, damp conditions since the 12th is causing it to develop too much weed. Corn on uplands is doing well, and in all sections where it was suffering from drought the crop was improved by rain.

PROPOSALS—U. S. DEPARTment of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D C, July 11, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of Agriculture until noon, Saturday, July 27, 1901, for the erection of a two story and cellar frame and brick building for the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Hatteras, N. C., in accordance with plans and specifications which may be obtained at the Office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C, and at the Weather Bureau office at Hatteras, N. C., Bids must be sealed and indorsed on envelope "Proposal for Weather Bureau building, Hatteras, N. C.," and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

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" 3. 65 acres improved, close to city.
" 4. 70 acres, fair buildings, excellent land, 8 miles from town.
" 5. 7 acres near city limits unimproved.
" 6. 28 lots vacant, good location, big bargains
" 7. 1 lot close to factory, good location.
" 8. 1 lot 40x100, near town, fine location.
" 9. 1 lot 45x100, very desirable location.
" 10. 1 good house, 6 rooms, good house, good location.
" 11. 1 lot, good house, 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 12. 1 lot, good house 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 13 1 lot good location.
" 14. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 15. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 16. 6 lots on Road Street.
" 17. 1 lot, good house, 6 rooms good location.
" 18. 1 lot 120x120 fine house, modern built, hot and cold waterworks, everything up to date.
" 19. 1 vacant lot, good location.
" 20. 1 tract of timber land 320 acres.
" 21. 1 26-acre farm on suberbs of town, all good high improved land.
" 22, 2 lots on Church street, fine location for residence.
" 23. 1 farm close to city 189 acres, Good building, fine land.
" 24. 1 house on Church street, nice large house, 9 rooms, good location, pleasant home, big bargain.

Various other farms and city property too numerous to mention can be had on very easy terms.

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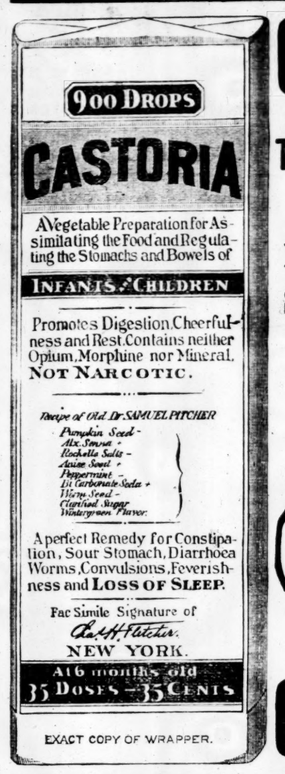
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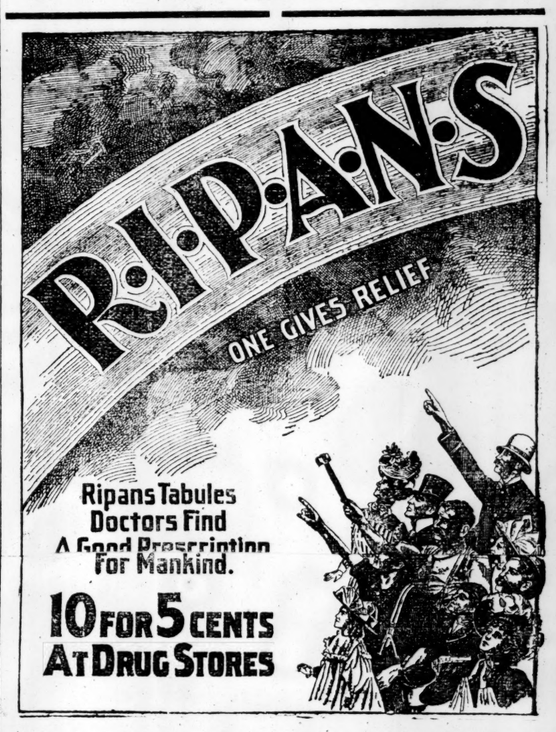

Central Academy,
an Industrial and Training School for boys and young men, will begin its annual session Oct. 1st, 1901.
Young men desiring to go to school and pay in part with work may write to us AT ONCE. Twenty-one are desired immediately; 6 for farm work, 6 for carpenter's work, 4 for masonry and plastering 4 for painting and 1 or 2 for printing.
For further particulars address
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We are shouting because we have something to shout about. Our stock of
Clothing
Furnishing Goods
and Hats
For men and young men comprises everything that is new and stylish. Our prices are always the lowest. A careful inspection will convince you that, in point of fit, finish and fabric, our goods are second to none.
Some day when you have a little leisure come around, look and try on some of our garments. No trouble to us, but a benefit to you. We will give you new ideas.
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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE has for nearly sixty years been recognized as the People's National Family Newspaper, for farmers and villagers. Its splendid Agricultural Department, its reliable market reports, recognized authority throughout the country, its fashion notes, its Science and Mechanics Department, its fascinating short stories, etc., etc., render it indispensable in every family. Regular subscription price, $1.00 per year.

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Leslie's Weekly, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.50
Review of Reviews, New York City	2.50	2.50	3.15
Scribner's Magazine, New York City	3.00	3.50	3.50
American Agriculturist, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.85
Rural New Yorker, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.75
Cosmopolitan Magazine, Irvington, N. Y.	1.00	1.25	1.90
Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.	2.00	2.00	2.50
Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Penn.	.50	1.00	1.50
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn.	2.00	2.00	2.50
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.	1.75	2.25	2.90
Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.	.50	1.00	1.50
New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	1.25	1.85
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Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio	.60	1.00	1.60
Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.	.60	1.00	1.60
Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.00	1.50
Farm News, Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.00	1.50
Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky.	.50	1.00	1.50
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For Rent Suite of offices in Carolinian Building, Main St., centrally located, one block from Court House, recently occupied as law offices by Frank Vaughan Esq. These rooms are situated on the first floor, are large and commodious, and are ideal summer offices. Terms reasonable. Apply at CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

DO YOU KNOW
THAT we are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the
GROCERY
business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.
W. J. WOODLEY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Hathaways Have Moved

Into a store on Poindexter Street, near Main.

—LOOK FOR—

The New Jewelry Store.

It's the place to buy your Jewelry and have your watches repaired.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor, T. B. Wilson; Aldermen, M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. L. Pendleton, W. M. Baxter, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, R. B. Whitehurst Treasurer, J. E. Perdue; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A. C. Bell Assistant, J. C. Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P. W. McMullan; Street Commissioner, J. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John E. Griggs; Harbor Master, J. Medlin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon Johnson.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor Olive Branch M W B, Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. E. Griggs, W. M.; C. W. Grice, S. W.; C. C. Barnard, J. W.; W. M. Mann Treas.; L. C. Oakley, Sec. Meets Tuesday nights.

Talula Encampment No. 8; J P Simpson, C P; P D Twiddy, S. W.; T. T. Whitcomb, H. P.; H. H. Hayman, J. W.; H O Hill, Scribe; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achorce Lodge No. 14; J. P. Simpson, N. G; W. F. Keaton, V. G; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; R E Black, Financial Secretary; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent, D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator, T. J. Jordan, Reporter, T. B. Wilson Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; A C Garrett Sachem; E F Sawyer sr. Sagamore; F G Thompson, jr. Sagamore; Wesley Williams' Prophet; W Bau Goodwin, Chief of Records; R. B. White, K. of W. Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. S. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White, J. E. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Perkins; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S L Sheep; Board of Education: J C Commander, Charles Reid and E V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, surveyor, J C Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, L. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

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Citizens of North Carolina are insured with

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6½ Million Dollars.

Go and do likewise if you wish to make money, provide for your family, save funds for old age, and at the same time have the very best insurance in the Strongest Company in the World.

AGENCY

Carolinian Bldg.
Elizabeth City, - - N. C.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, July 18, 1901.

NOTE.

When you have read this paper mail it to a friend—as good as a letter.

WALL STREET—BY THE TICKER.

There by the ticker some one lies,
The floor is red with stains,
And while the face is turning gray
The busy ticker croons away
Of losses and of gains.

There by the crooning ticker lies
Hope, love ambition, pride;
For him who wields the tragic pen
A tale is there to harrow men
Who hurry on outside.

Somewhere, perhaps, a little face
Is pressed against a pane
In eager watchfulness for one
Who, while the changing seasons run,
Shall let her watch in vain.

There by the ticker some one lies
Whose weary face is gray,
And at his feet a mocking pile
Of fragile tape keeps growing while
The ticker croons away.

—S. E. KISER.

THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

See Bankrupt Notice.

To come here is to go out smiling.—Love, Evans & Co.

See notice of Trustee's Sale on the 29th of July by posters.

There was a $75,000 blaze at Laurinburg, N. C., Thursday.

The "war of the union" begins shortly after the marriage ceremony ends.

What some men live on is of less interest to the world than why they live on.

All things considered the machine's organ was exceedingly gentle with the General.

Sealed proposals for two story building for Weather Bureau at Cape Hatteras are advertised in this issue.

N. R. Parker, & Co., real estate agents, advertise valuable property for sale. See ad in another column.

One of the best advertisements that a town can have is good roads leading into it. A word to the wise. We say no more.

The Press Association has pledged itself to an earnest campaign in favor of the establishment of rural free delivery and rural libraries.

Our contemporary of Hertfordtown discovered when "Betsy, Sweet Betsy" donned her base-ball suit that her fair feet were daubed with clay. In truth 'tis very sad.

Some persons, especially tax payers, are asking if the State is not doing a "leetle" too much on the educational line.—Tarboro Southerner.

We had an idea that it would begin to come out in the wash.

We are still on the hunt for new subscribers, you who have not given us a trial send us six months subscription. Fifty cents in advance pays for six months subscription to this paper, the best weekly in the district.

The shortage in the accounts of the treasurer of the Knights of Honor in Raleigh and the misappropriation of Knights of Pythias funds in Chicago are not calculated to increase the confidence of the public in fraternal insurance.—Ex.

Preliminary returns to the Statistician Department of Agriculture on the acreage of corn planted indicate a reduction throughout the union of about four hundred thousand acres, or five per cent from the area planted last year.

"The Kansas City Journal" says: "The Hon. J. B. Fugate, at Wellington, advertised in Friday's paper for a girl. That night his wife presented him with a ten pound one, and still the triumph of advertising goes marching along."

The twenty-ninth annual session of the North Carolina Press Association met in Greensboro last week. Wit, eloquence and good-fellowship, as usual when the men-behind-the-pen are gathered to-gether, were pronounceedly in attendance.

We wonder how many of those who are abusing the independent thinkers in the Democratic party believe in every plank in the Chicago platform and are prepared to believe any policy the leaders may outline in 1904?—Durham Herald.

The man who continually talks about his love for his wife and children and yet spends nothing for Life Insurance to protect them, lays his sincerity open to question. The New York Life issues a Policy within your means, furnishing absolute protection to the whole family.

The rural districts will, perhaps, some time awaken to the realization of the fact that their local papers are the strongest advocates and champions of rural interests, and then, in the far dim and distant future, it may come to pass that the country papers will receive the appreciation and support so long with-held.

In the matter of the proposed consolidation of the colored State Normal Schools the State Board of Education has decided that for one year the present arrangement of seven colored normals shall continue, the present appropriations remaining as heretofore. Gen. Toon, the State superintendent, is put in control of the schools during this period in order that by careful inspection by him and by the State Board of Examiners the desirability or non-desirability of the proposed change may be fully ascertained. We feel reasonably confident that the Elizabeth City State Normal is now safe. The good that that institution is doing in this community is undoubtable, and its withdrawal would be a local misfortune. In passing, it is only meet to recognize the able efforts of Prof. S. L. Sheep, who so capably represented the interests of the Normal of this city before the State Board. Honor to whom honor is due.

When a man can say, as General Carr does, that "he has followed with unfaltering step and unswerving loyalty the banners of our national leaders though every campaign since 1868," he has the right to present issues for the future as well as to criticise those of the past without incurring either criticism or suspicion of infidelity toward his associates. When General Carr calls for a cessation of guerrilla warfare and for a chart safer and victorious for the democratic party, he but speaks what is the common will.—Atlanta Constitution.

"But, my son," said the fond parent, "if you do not attend school and college regularly you will never be regarded as an intellectual light."

"Oh, yes, I will, papa," responded the fair-haired youth. "I intend to make a few millions and then endow colleges, and thus acquire more degrees than I could win in a lifetime of study."

With eyes moist with pride the father bade the child go bravely forward upon the path of destiny.—Baltimore American.

A prominent citizen of Central Carolina, in a letter dated June 12th, writes as follows:

"I have just read the editorial in the CAROLINIAN of yesterday headed "Judge Lynch." It is the finest, strongest and best written article on the subject it has ever been my pleasure to read. So free from sentimental gush, or demagogic rant, and yet consummately covering the subject. It should be read and "inwardly digested" by every citizen in North Carolina."

By his announcement in the colored column it will be seen that Prof. J. W. Robinson, who was recently elected President of the Roanoke Institute here, having been elected Principal of the colored school at Clarksburg, W. Va., has resigned the first named position. The Professor is a fine educator and will be greatly missed. He leaves for his new field of labor about the 5th of August.

The days of miracles are not entirely of the past. The age of gold has not yet completely corrupted. A man has refused a pension. Mr. W. H. Steele, a Confederate veteran of Randolph county is the individual in question. As a reason for so acting he states that he has a little property, and that there are "other old soldiers who need the money worse" than he does. The pension officials have not yet entirely recovered from the shock.

Mr. Geo. W. Cobb has been appointed Collector of Customs for this the Albemarle District.

Mr. Abner A. Combs is the newly appointed postmaster at Gum Neck, Tyrell County.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 4:56 and will set to-night at 7:15.—The past week has been one of continual rain in this section. The wind storm Thursday evening, especially in the lower sounds and counties bordering thereon, is reported to have been something terrific. Countless fields of young corn were seriously damaged by the same. Observations taken during the storm show that at one time the velocity of the wind in the neighborhood of Hatteras was 98 miles an hour. Tides are high, and local and county roads are in a deplorable condition. The weather man, moreover, seems to be of the opinion that the end of the deluge is not yet.—Mrs. Eugene West, formerly Miss Mary Brooks, of Cornland, Va., is visiting relatives in this city.—It seems a rather peculiar coincidence, certainly an unpleasant one, that when the heavenly lights go off duty for an evening the electric street lights of our town insist, almost invariably, in following their example, and leave the local world and the poor pedestrian in utter darkness. We are indeed a long-suffering people.—The firm of Williams & Commander, grocers, has been dissolved. Mr. Williams continues the business, Mr. Commander retiring.—The old Bank Building near the CAROLINIAN office is being internally decorated and arranged for its new lodger and owner, the Telephone Co.—Mr. Frank Baker, son of a former Baptist minister of this city, and wife of Pittsburg, Penn., are the guests of Mr. M. L. Sanderlin and family on Main St.—Miss Grace Bland, one of Portsmouth's graceful daughters, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Mattie Bland on Church St.—Mr. Paul Bungart, architect, has established permanent offices in the Citizens Bank Bldg.—Miss Eva Palin is in Hertford in attendance at the bedside of her sister, Mrs. T. G. Skinner of that city, who is quite ill with typhoid fever.—At a recent meeting of the Bar Association a resolution was adopted, acknowledging in graceful manner the historical services to the State of Col. R. B. Creecy, the aged editor of our local contemporary, the Economist, as evidenced by his book of reminisences entitled "Grandfather Tales."—We are pleased to hear that Prof. W. M. Hinton who has been confined to his home by a rather malignant case of typhoid fever, is rapidly convalescing.—Mrs. James Y. Old is ill at her home on Church St.—We also learn with regret that Mrs. J. D. Fulmer's condition, which for the last few weeks has been somewhat serious, shows little if any improvement.—I. M. Meekins, Esq., who has been confined to his residence by a mild attack of malarial fever, is, we note with pleasure, up and out again.—Apropos of the subject we would call attention to the fact that the number of fever victims in our little city is growing unpleasantly large, and pertinently emphasises our need of a system of public water-works and sewerage. With the growth of our town, sanitary conditions remaining as they are at present, an epidemic is almost an assured result. The average and conservative citizen, when from this cause one of his dear ones is laid beneath the mossy stone, will, perhaps, then awaken to a realization of the serious danger we have so long courted.—

Ah! we judge each other harshly
Knowing not life's hidden force;
Knowing not the fountfof action
Is less turbid at its source,
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good—
Ah! we'd judge each other kindly
If we only understood.

—Miss Reine of Baltimore has been the guest during the week of Rev. C. W. Duke and family on upper Main St.—Miss Mary Whitton, a cultured daughter of Kansas, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Beulah Fulmer on Fearing St.—The legendary stork was a visitor at the Dean household on Church St, during the past week, and a bouncing baby boy is now an active inmate thereof. The arrival of the little stranger results in making a grand-mother of Mrs. H. T. Greenleaf.—Dr. Zenas Fearing, Jr. has purchased Dr. F. W. Ritter's stock of pharmical supplies and will shortly open up a drug-store in the new Flora Bldg on lower Main St. With no diminution of good will toward our pharmical friends that are we desire for him all success.—Mr. Ehre Leary of Edenton is visiting in the city.—Mrs. Charles Lumsden, of Petersburg, Va., is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Lumsden on Road St.—A number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Broderick, formerly of this city, will note with sincere regret the recent chronicle of the death of their bright little nine-year-old daughter, Sallie Skinner Broderick, at their present home, 135 College Place, Norfolk, Va.—Last Thursday the 11th, the home of Mr. T. H. B. Gibbs, on Lake Wattamuskutt, near Fairfield, N. C., beautiful with floral decorations, put on its festal dress in honor of the great god Hymen. The contracting parties were Miss Iola, the young and charming daughter of the host, and Mr. James D. Hathaway, one of Elizabeth City's prominent young business men. The Rev. Holden, of the M. E. church South, assisted by Rev. Johnson, officiated at the tying of the knot. The maid of honor was Miss Howard of Washington, N. C, with best man, Dr. Norfleet Gibbs. Mrs. T. C. Mann officiated as dame of honor with Mr. T. C. Mann. The waiters were: Miss L. Gwin of Washington, with Dr. E. F. Martin, of Elizabeth City; Miss Mary Windley of Lake Landing, with Mr. L. E. Old, of Elizabeth City; Miss Celia Brodgmann of Washington, with Mr. C. W. Hollowell, of Elizabeth City; Miss Sallie Watson of Lake Landing, with Mr. John W. Ward, of Manteo; Miss Florence Gibbs of Middleton, with Mr. Will Howard of Washington; Miss Jennie Burns of New Bern, with Mr. Camden Melick, of Elizabeth City. Ushers: Mr. G. R. Little, Elizabeth City; Mr. Bruce Etheridge, Manteo; Mr. Ed. Jennette, Washington; Mr. T. A. Mann, Fairfield. Miss Mammie Farrow of Fairfield, proved herself, with sweet symphonies, an able priestess at the organ. Mr. and Mrs Hathaway are at present the guests of the brother of the groom, Mr. Andrew Hathaway on North Road St, this city. Those in attendance on the ceremony speak most enthusiastically of Fairfield's hospitality, and we hear a good many remarks apropos of Fairfield's beauty and charm—we judge there must be other maidens.—Mr. Ned Wood of Edenton and Cadet Alex Wadsworth of Annapolis are visiting in the city.—What threatened to prove a serious defect was discovered a few days ago in the new Flora Bldg, now in course of erection on lower Main St. The brick pillars of the frontage of the building were perceptably giving way under the heavy strain placed upon them. Iron pillars are to be inserted to strengthen the same, and it is believed the threatened disaster will thereby be averted. The cause of this structural weakness is, we understand, attributed to a defect in the architectural plan of the building.—We acknowledge a neighborly remembrance during the week from Mrs. W. D. Shepard in the shape of a generous basket of large and luscious plums.—The home of our popular young barrister, P. W. McMullan is joyful over the arrival of a new inmate. A boy it is.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of P. C. Dixon and A. L. Jeffreys, Trading as P. C. Dixon & Co., Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of P. C. Dixon & Co., of South Tunis, in the county of Hertford, and the district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said P. C. Dixon & Co. was adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at Elizabeth City, in Pasquotank County on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHARLES GUIRKIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 15th, 1901.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17,

M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy

Groceries

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits, Country Produce bought and sold.

Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

The Colored Column.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Miss Mary E Brockett, who has been North for several years has returned home.

Those who attended the Grand Lodge of Samaritans in Raleigh last week have returned.

A few of the young men who have been serving in the volunteer army in the Philippines, and whose terms have expired have returned home.

Rev A S Dunstan, of Hertford, and Miss Carnelia Capehardt, of Edenton, were united in marriage at the latter place yesterday.

Despite the inclemency of the weather an interesting meeting of the Y M C A was held Sunday afternoon.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mrs Jennie Williams, of Plymouth, has been visiting friends in the city for a few days.

The third annual session of the State Normal Summer School at this place under the direction of Prof. P. W. Moore opened Monday under very favorable and encouraging circumstances.

See advertisement of State Colored Normal School on editorial page.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ANNOUNCEMENT.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

To the Trustee Board of Roanoke Institute, Elizabeth City, N. C.

DEAR BRETHERN:—After prayfully considering the propriety of accepting a position as President of the colored school of Clarksburg, W. Va., a position which came to me very unexpectedly, I hereby resign my position as President of Roanoke Institute. My connection with Roanoke Institute and the good people of the State has been very pleasant indeed and it is with much reluctancy that I leave the work and the State that gave me birth. But I trust that the work may continue to prosper

I shall strive to so conduct myself in the faithful discharge of my duties in my new field of labor that the old North State may not be ashamed to own me as her son.

Faithfully,
J. W. ROBINSON.

Normal and Industrial Institute,

Agricultural and Mechanical.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TRADES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. STRONG LITERARY COURSE.

Address J. H. M. BUTLER, Prin.

CATCH ON

to the best opportunity of a life time for buying goods cheap. Everybody is interested in low prices. Here is your chance at Jones, Raper & Co.'s clearing out sale of summer goods. Everything must be sold at astonishingly low prices to make room for fall goods.

This clearing out sale commences Friday, July 19th, and will continue for balance of the month. Early buyers will secure best bargains. Don't miss this opportunity. Boy's Percal shirts 25c. Men's fancy Worsted suits $6.00 to $8.00, clearing them out at $4.50. Mens fine Shoes 85c a pair. Straw matting, 25c quality at 19c. Other bargains too numerous to mention.

JONES, RAPER, & CO.,

54 Cor. Main and Water Sts, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Mortgages, Bonds, Deeds and Bills of Sale drawn, Loans negotiated.

Apply to R. P. JENKINS, Carolinian Bldg. Elizabeth City, N. C

Eat and be Merry

We make our business a profession, and can tell you something you don't know about

GROCERIES

We keep everything you want, and a great many things you don't wan't, but if you will let us tell you about them you will want them. We can price you goods at other people's prices, and give you a liberal discount. Come to see us and we will explain all this to you. We are always busy, but find time to give you attention.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WHEW!!!!

AIN'T IT HOT?

But the "boy who guessed right," and all the wise people who know how to keep cool and who appreciate a good thing, will be found enjoying a delightful glass of

PURE SODA WATER, SHERBERT, CREAM

OR OTHER DELICIOUS BEVERIDGES AT OUR

UP-TO-DATE FOUNTAIN.

Remember we are headquarters for

LITHIA WATER

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

Prescriptions a Specialty

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL)

Seasonable Suggestions!

REFRIGERATORS—We are again offering "Special Refrigerators." We have tried them; others have tried them. They are satisfactory and the price, quality considered, cannot be beat. Porcelain lined water tanks are a good feature. A good refrigerator such as the "Special" will save enough food in a season to pay for it's cost

HAMMOCKS—Make these summer days pass more comfortably and we have the kind you want. 75c to $2.75.

HAMMOCK CHAIRS—for porch or lawn.—They are comfortable, inexpensive and durable.

PORCH ROCKERS—At this season out of-doors is the place to spend much of your time most comfortably, so get some porch rockers. The kind that look well and are easy. We have them.

MATTRESSES—Since one-third of your life is spent in bed, spend it comfortably. Get a good mattress and that is a Felt Mattress. Felt Mattresses are clean and stay so. Felt Mattresses are comfortable—the easist bed made. Felt Mattresses are durable—one lasts a life time. Felt Mattresses are beautiful. There are various Felt Mattresses but none, at any price, are better than ours. We sell them under an iron-clad guarantee to satisfy you.

FANCY GOODS—Pictures, Medallions, Bisque-figures, Austrian fob-ware, Vases, Peaques, Toilet-pieces, Pin Trays, Candle Sticks. They are perfect goods and suitable for presents for your most fastidious friends or to adorn your most elegantly furnished rooms, but because we have only these few pieces we are offering them in two assortments at 25c and 50c each. Many pieces cost much more.

P. W. MELICK.

M. Weisel.

A GREAT MANY PEOPLE ASK THE QUESTION:

"Why is it that I sell more goods than any one else in Elizabeth City?"

EXPLANATION

Because in my extensive line of General Merchandise that I carry I can sell the people what they want, the quality they want, and give them the quality they buy, at

SATISFACTORY PRICES.

Such business dealings are bound to make satisfied customers who become walking advertisements. They smile when they tell their friends where to go to get one hundred cents worth for One Dollar.

Such Satisfaction Among Customers Is Contagious

Others catch on to the racket and on they come, hence the growth of my business to its present proportions.

Courtesy and Fair Dealings

Is my watch word. The unpurchasing spectator is as welcome here as is the purchaser; a look today may mean a purchase to-morrow.

M. Weisel.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

TURKEY PAYS UP AT LAST

American Indemnity Claims Are Satisfactorily Settled.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS PLEASED

The State Department Receives $95,000 From the Porte—Claims Are Based on Losses Suffered by American Missionaries in Armenia—Had Been Pending For Over a Decade.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department has received the amount of the American indemnity claim against Turkey—$95,000—through the American Legation at Constantinople.

The money was paid by the Turkish Government to Mr. Leishman, the United States Minister at Constantinople. It was placed by him in the Ottoman Imperial Bank, and drafts were remitted for the amount. These drafts have just reached Washington.

As is usually the case, the claims in the aggregate considerably exceed the amount of the indemnity actually paid, but the United States Government has expressed itself satisfied with the payment. It assumes full responsibility for the distribution, the Turkish Government paying down a lump sum, and leaving it to the State Department to distribute among the claimants at its discretion and after its own fashion. It is stated that as soon as the department officials can prepare their lists, they will communicate directly with the claimants.

The claims are principally based upon losses suffered by American missionary and educational institutions in Turkey, notably those at Harput and Marash, but there are a number of individual claims, such, for instance, as that of the family of the unfortunate bicyclist Lenz, the Pittsburg man, who was killed by Turkish soldiers while attempting to go around the globe on his wheel.

The State Department officials feel the greatest satisfaction at the settlement of the claims. Secretary Hay has been told by diplomats skilled in the ways of Oriental diplomacy, that he never would be able to collect them. Not only was there extreme difficulty in bringing any pressure to bear on Turkey, but the United States had to contend with the jealousy of the great European powers, most of whom have claims against Turkey vastly larger in amount than America's, and the total of which is beyond the ability of the Turkish Government to meet.

For more than a decade the American claims have been pending. Minister Terrell first presented them, Dr. Angell went over to collect them, expecting to be so engaged only a short time, but he returned unsuccessful after several years in Constantinople. Then Minister Strauss took them up, and when he resigned he passed them along to Mr. Griscom. The last-named only recently committed his charge to Mr. Leishman, and while to Mr. Leishman belongs the credit of actually collecting the money, it is said at the State Department that each and every one of the officials named has contributed valuable services toward the final settlement.

OHIO DEMOCRATS NOMINATE.

James Kilbourne Named For Governor—Refused to Reaffirm National Platform."

Columbus, Ohio.—The Ohio Democratic State Convention named Colonel Kilbourne for Governor, placed the three Johnson planks on franchises, steam and electric railroads, and corporation taxation in the platform, rejected Frank S. Monnett as a candidate for Attorney-General, and by a vote of 944 to six refused to reaffirm the Kansas City platform and express its confidence in Mr. Bryan.

The following list was nominated: For Governor, James Kilbourne; Lieutenant-Governor, Anthony Howells; Attorney-General, M. B. McCarthy; Treasurer, R. Page Aleshire; Member of Board of Public Works, James O. Holman; Supreme Judge, Joseph Hidy, and Clerk of Supreme Court, Harry R. Young.

The rooster was again adopted as the party emblem.

In the framing of the platform Mayor Tom Johnson's friends won a notable triumph. The three planks of the Cleveland leader relative to franchises, steam and electric railways and corporation taxation, were adopted. The platform also demands tariff reform, denounces trusts, scores the conquest of other peoples, and attacks territorial expansion as dangerous and tending to embroil us with foreign Powers.

MRS. MARTHA PATTERSON DEAD.

Andrew Johnson's Daughter, Once Mistress of the White House, Passes Away.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Mrs. Martha Patterson, daughter of the late former President Andrew Johnson, died at Greenville, Mrs. Patterson was born on October 25, 1828, in a little one-room log cabin, which stood almost in sight of the house where she died. She was the eldest daughter of Andrew Johnson, and was mistress of the White House during his term as President. She married Judge Thomas Patterson, and is survived by a son, Andrew Johnson Patterson, and a daughter, Belle. Of late years she had made her home with her son. She was a woman of commanding intellect.

Cape Rebel Leader Hanged.

Marais, the well-known Cape Colony rebel, was hanged at Middelburg, Transvaal Colony.

The Younger Brothers Paroled.

The State Pardon Board of Minnesota has approved the parole of Cole and James Younger, who have been in the Stillwater Penitentiary for twenty-five years for complicity in robbery and murder during the raid of the James gang on the Northfield (Minn.) Bank.

Thousand Drowned in China.

Over 4000 persons have been drowned by recent floods in the province of Kiang-Si, China.

Prominent People.

Count and Countess von Waldersee will visit America next year.

General Maximo Gomez, the Cuban patriot, is on a visit to the United States.

The Sultan of Turkey is one of the most enthusiastic chess players in Europe.

Admiral Dewey and General Joseph Wheeler have been widely entertained at Newport, R. I.

Prince Chuan, a brother of the Emperor of China, will visit the United States in the fall.

Andrew Carnegie has increased his library gift to Port Jervis, N. Y., from $20,000 to $30,000.

Governor-General Wood, at Havana, Cuba, is improving, but his physicians advise him to rest.

King Edward has conferred on the Sultan of Morocco the Order of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Mrs. Creighton is at work on a biography of her late husband, Dr. Creighton, who was formerly Bishop of London.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, bade President McKinley goodby before sailing for Paris. He expects to return in the fall.

DRENCHED THE DOWIEITES

Hose Turned on the Disciples of Zionism to Stop a Riot.

Undertook to Hold a Meeting in Evanston, Ill., Surrounded by Their Guards—Leaders Assailed With Missiles.

Chicago.—Followers of John Alexander Dowie made an attempt to convert the citizens of Evanston and failed, as on former occasions. They visited the place in greater force than ever before, there being fully 200 of them, but their increased numbers only brought them a greater defeat. One-half of the Dowieites were followers of "Zion," and the remainder were members of the paid body guard which Dowie maintains. The guards were intended to prevent any interference with the meeting, and when it began they surrounded the Dowieites, to hold back the crowd of fully 1500 people, which gathered rapidly as soon as it was known that another Dowie meeting was in progress.

As on former occasions eggs and vegetables were quickly used, and the guards and those whom they were trying to protect were soon spattered with yolks and battered with old vegetables. Several fights resulted between the guards and people of the town, generally with damaging results to the guards.

The entire police force of Evanston was called into service, and after the Chief of Police had ordered the Dowieites to withdraw and had met with a refusal, he ordered his men to charge them. The police did not use their clubs, and the guards held them back by sheer force of numbers.

The crowd meanwhile was growing ugly, and Mayor Bates, of Evanston, seeing that unless something was done quickly people would be seriously hurt and possibly killed, ordered a fire engine. The engine at once turned a four-inch stream on the Dowieites and they went over like tenpins.

Women, as well as men, were thrown down by the stream, and sent rolling in the mud. The people of Evanston danced and hooted with delight as the firemen steadily advanced, driving the Dowieites before them in utter rout. The work was done with impartiality, and any Dowiete dilatory in movement was washed along by the stream.

As the Dowieites fled, the bombardment with eggs and vegetables was resumed, and added materially in riddling the town of the presence of the Zionists. Elder Piper, of Dowie's church, who had been in command of the small army, was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

About twenty other Dowieites were taken into custody, more to save them from the crowd in the streets than for any other reason. The Dowieites say they will return in greater force, and the people of Evanston declare that the next riot will be just so much the larger.

MANY DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK.

A Fast Express Dashes Into a Freight Near Norton, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo.—Sixteen persons are dead, two probably fatally injured and a large number of others less seriously hurt as the result of a head-on collision between passenger and fast live stock trains on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, near Norton, Mo., a hundred miles east of here. Six persons were killed outright, four died on a train conveying them to Kansas City, and six died in hospitals in this city.

Among the dead are: D. W. Hooker, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. C. H. Snyder, of Jasper, N. Y.; Mrs. R. J. Curtis, of Genesee, N. Y., and Mrs. Frances Walker, of Flatbush, Brooklyn.

The trains collided head-on while going at a good rate of speed. The engines were pushed to either side of the track and practically demolished, while the forward cars of the passenger train telescoped each other.

The passenger train was traveling in three sections on account of the heavy Epworth League business to San Francisco. The wrecked train was the first section and contained no Leaguers.

France's Record Ministry.

The Waldeck Rosseau Ministry is now practically certain to achieve the record length of life of any Cabinet of the present French Republic. Parliament has been prorogued and will not meet again until November. The Ministry is safe until then, and at the end of October it will have attained the twenty-eight months of its existence, having beaten the record of the Melne Ministry by two months.

Murderer With Secret Paroled.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, has paroled S. R. Dawson, commonly known as "Damascus Steel" Dawson, who was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary five years ago for the murder of his son-in-law, Walter Scott. Dawson declared that he had discovered the secret of making Damascus steel. His formula has been in a bank vault while he has been in prison.

Many Filipinos Yield.

The insurgent leader Belarmino, who has been operating in the Province of Sorsogon, P. I., has surrendered at Legaspi, on Albay Bay, with thirty-two officers, 215 guns and 5000 rounds of ammunition. The insurgent Presidentes of that section and many Filipinos accompanied Bellarmino, who gave himself up to Colonel Theodore J. Wint, of the Sixth United States Cavalry.

Heavy Crop Losses in Kansas.

It is estimated that Kansas will suffer crop losses from the protracted heat spell to the extent of $10,000,000.

Drought Kills Russian Crops.

The crops in the province of Saratoff, Russia, are withering because of the prolonged heat and drought. The price of corn is going up and the outlook at Saratoff and in the neighboring Volga district is alarming. The scarcity promised to be as severe as during the famine of a decade ago.

Intense Heat in Western Europe.

Great heat extends throughout Western Europe, from Spain to Scandinavia. Heat prostrations are reported from many places.

Sporting Brevities.

Alan Kennedy has won the New Jersey State golf championship from W. L. Glenny.

Messrs. Kraenzlein, Duffy, Baxter and Coe, American athletes, are winners in the London Athletic Club games.

By defeating Miss Myrtle McAteer, of Pittsburg, Miss Elizabeth Moore, of the Kings County Tennis Club, has regained the woman's tennis championship of the United States. Miss Moore lost the title to Miss McAteer last year.

In a sensational finish Yale won the 'varsity boat race from Harvard.

D. C. Gideon has paid $10,300 for a yearling colt by His Highness—Carrie C.

Clarence Mackay has purchased of Sam Hildreth the two-year-old colt Brunswick. The price paid is said to have been $12,000.

Edouard Taylore, the French middle-distance pace-follower, is again in training. He has been ill since he came to this country. The change of air disagreed with him. He began his career in America very well, for he won his first race from Pierce and Caldwell.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The resignation of James G. Stowe, United States Consul-General to Cape Town, was received at the State Department. The resignation was based on the utter inadequacy of the salary of the post.

President McKinley issued a proclamation relative to the opening of Indian lands in Oklahoma.

Lack of armor-plates threatened to delay the upbuilding of the navy.

Addison Brown, United States Judge for the Southern district of New York, resigned because of advanced age and ill health.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Captain of the Port of Havana warned the contractors that they must begin at once to raise the wreck of the Maine or forfeit the contract.

Dr. Felippe Caldas will experiment in Cuba with his yellow fever vaccine under the supervision of an American commission.

Cuba's postal revenues for nine months ended March 31, 1901, amounted to $282,271, and for the same period of 1900 to $163,515.

Frederick V. Martin, of Indiana, was appointed Commissioner of Immigration, port of San Juan, Porto Rico.

Filipino delegates demanded of Pope Leo that their bishops and priests be selected from the native clergy.

The Porto Rican Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution declaring free trade with us.

DOMESTIC.

Henry Vannoy, aged forty-eight years, who weighed 480 pounds, died near Sandyville, W. Va.

The mercury at Topeka, Kan., touched 103 degrees.

Secretary Reckstuhl, of the National Association of Sculptors, was appointed director of sculpture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

After being reprimanded by his father for betting on horse races, Eugene Beuning, sixteen years old, of St. Louis, Mo., killed himself.

As John Deermer, a clerk in a drug store at Cumberland, Md., was removing a revolver from a shelf, the weapon was discharged and the bullet struck and killed Clinton Billmyer, a customer.

Christian Jensen confessed to stabbing Mrs. A. A. Bulles to death and wounding Jessie Kinport, sixteen years old, in Denver, Col.

Former Lieutenant-Governor William Cumback, seventy-two years old, was married at Lapel, Ind., to Miss Laura Wachstatter, a teacher. Cumback was one of the founders of the Republican party and was famous in Indiana as a Lincoln elector.

Pierre Lorillard, the multi-millionaire tobacco magnate and noted patron of the American turf, died at New York City.

Jessie Morrison, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree for the murder of Mrs. Clara Wiley Castle, at El Dorado, Kan., on June 22, 1900, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary in close confinement at hard labor. Miss Morrison took the sentence calmly.

Reinhard Hugin and Max Klump, alleged counterfeiters, accused of operating in many cities, were captured in Chicago.

Crazed by heat, F. A. Brackett killed his wife and himself at Des Moines, Iowa.

The American Society of Religious Education, in session at Detroit, Mich., urged normal schools for the instruction of Sunday-school teachers and paid salaries.

Guy Monnett, an employe of the Adams Express Company, killed himself at Bucyrus, Ohio, rather than face a shortage of $500.

Champaign and Urbana, Ill., were greatly damaged by a cloudburst.

Through lack of water and engines being out of repair, Huntington, W. Va., lost $200,000 by fire.

Andrew Carnegie offered $750,000 toward public library buildings in Detroit, Mich.

Bluefish are more plentiful near the Island of Nantucket than they have been for more than ten years.

A tornado struck Grand Island, Neb., and two persons were killed and several injured.

The Homestead Hotel, at Virginia Hot Springs, was burned, with a loss of $300,000, all the guests escaping.

FOREIGN.

It was reported that Ambassador White would resign his post at Berlin in the following year.

The Liberal conference in London was harmonious; a vote of confidence in the leadership of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was adopted.

American and Danish capitalists revived the project for a direct steamship line from Copenhagen and Christiana to Chicago.

Owing to the hot spell in London American refrigerators are to be introduced.

Chinese soldiers have combined with bandits to plunder the people and resist the Russians.

The Japanese are in control of the fishing on the Frazer River, B. C.

The British transport Monfort, with 1000 troops from the Cape aboard, went ashore on the Isle of Wight.

Ten Arabian stallions, gifts of the Sultan of Morocco to Emperor William, arrived at Hamburg.

Barnum & Bailey's circus train was in collision at Beauthen, Upper Silesia. Five persons were killed and several injured. Great damage was done to the material of the show.

Emperor William in a speech at Potsdam highly praised the Prussian officers.

The Duke of Aosta wounded in a duel a Russian prince supposed to be Duke Eugene of Leuchtenberg.

The British Government declined to release a naturalized American who was captured when fighting with the Boers in South Africa.

In the British House of Commons the Secretary of the Admiralty promised to increase the strength of the Mediterranean fleet, in reply to numerous criticisms.

Rioting occurred in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, and several persons were wounded as the result of a demonstration against the bill for the unification of the public debt.

The largest British cruiser afloat was launched on the Clyde.

A torpedo accidentally exploded at Cadiz, Spain, killing an officer and two sailors and injuring seventeen others.

Korea requested Japan to close the Japanese postoffices and withdraw officials.

Germany secured from Spain a purchase option upon the Island of Fernando Po.

George Howard, who was arrested in J. P. Morgan's house in London, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for stealing jewelry worth $50,000.

Herr Schwedler, a Leipzig merchant, drowned himself as a result of the failure of the Leipzig Bank.

The Danish schooner Anna, laden with naphtha, while proceeding through the Kattegat, was shattered by the explosion of her cargo. Seven men were killed.

Laborers on a railroad in Ecuador attacked the Americans in charge of construction work; many were killed and wounded.

FRED. D. WHITE A SUICIDE

Son of Ambassador White Shoots Himself Through the Head.

VICTIM OF TEMPORARY INSANITY

The Deed Committed in the Bathroom of His House in Syracuse—Had Been Ill a Year and His Nervous System Was Completely Shattered—Had Planned a Visit to His Father.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Frederick D. White, son of the United States Ambassador to Germany, died suddenly on Monday, and notwithstanding the announcement that death was due to cerebral hemorrhage, the unfortunate fact is that he committed suicide. A bullet was the medium through which he ended his life.

Mr. White's act is ascribed to mental derangement which followed an attack of typhoid fever and aggravated by the recent terrible heat wave. At any rate it is certain that for some time he had given evidence of melancholia and his family expected that in quest of renewed health and better spirits he would sail on the Deutschland for Ringen Island, a German summer resort. There, it was anticipated, he would meet his father, Andrew D. White, the Ambassador.

Mr. White lived himself in the old family home here. He ate the midday meal as usual with his wife and his eleven-year-old child. His anticipated visit to his father abroad formed the chief topic of conversation. He joined in the talk, seemingly in earnest, betraying not the slightest sign of any desperate intention.

During the afternoon he occupied himself in the several preparatory arrangements and at 5.30 went upstairs to the bathroom. Mr. White had appeared to be in usual health during the day, and had attended to matters of business, in the management of the White estate. He was alone in the house with the servants during part of the late afternoon, Mrs. White and his son being out.

Mrs. White returned shortly after 6 o'clock and sought him in his library. She found that he had been making out his usual monthly checks in the transaction of business, and had evidently broken off abruptly. She went through the house looking for him, and to the bathroom on the second floor. She there found him lying dead on the floor. A rifle, which he still held in his right hand told the story.

Then servants came rushing up, and Dr. Henry C. Locke was hastily summoned. The physician answered within five minutes after the call, but his services were of no avail. Death, Dr. Locke said, had doubtless been instantaneous. He found that the bullet had entered the head through the right temple.

It was thought advisable at first to announce that Mr. White's death was due to cerebral hemorrhage, but the futility of any attempt to conceal the sad circumstances was soon acknowledged.

Frederick D. White was forty-one years old. He was the manager of a successful cement manufacturing company, of Sandusky, Ohio, and also looked after his father's vast estate in Syracuse. His wife is the daughter of General D. K. Bruce, postmaster of this city.

FILIPINOS RULE THEMSELVES.

The Prisoners at Guam Have Elected Pio Del Pilar President.

Washington, D. C.—A report received at the Navy Department from Commander Seaton Schroeder, naval commandant of the Island of Guam, indicates that the Filipino prisoners of war who were deported to the island, are cared for with unusual consideration.

They are quartered about three miles from Agana, where Commander Schroeder's headquarters are located, in substantial, commodious and comfortable quarters.

The prisoners have a government of their own and have elected General Pio Del Pilar as their President.

But one death has occurred since the colony was established.

YOUNG GIRL SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

It is Thought She Was Killed on Account of Testimony in a Murder Trial.

Pineville, Ky.—There is great excitement in Bell County over the mysterious assassination of Martha White, a beautiful young girl of nineteen. She was found dead in the road near her home with three bullet holes through her body. On the hillside was found a place in the underbrush where the assassin had prepared to shoot down the defenceless girl from concealment in the bushes.

She was the step-daughter of H. Sampson, who was sent to the penitentiary some time ago for the murder of his wife. It was principally on the daughter's testimony that a conviction was had and his friends are suspected.

KILLED HIS THREE CHILDREN.

A Nova Scotia Town Councilor's Deed While Temporarily Insane.

Halifax, N. S.—Sydney Locke, a well known citizen and municipal councilor of Lockport, N. S., while temporarily insane killed his three children, Ruby, aged fourteen years; Howard, aged eleven, and Erminie, aged eight, with a revolver.

Locke for months past had been mentally depressed, but it was thought he was improving. He is forty years of age. He has been placed in custody.

Died at 109 Years of Age.

Barney Morris, who had long held the distinction of being the oldest inhabitant of Brooklyn, and one of the oldest in the country, succumbed to the heat at the age of 109 years and twenty-three days. He was born in Ireland.

Boers Active in Cape Colony.

General Scheeper's commando of Boers has entered Murraysburg, Cape Colony, and has burned the public buildings and residences. The town was not garrisoned.

Sergeant Kills Another and Self.

Sergeant Thomas Spaulding, U. S. A., was killed at the barracks at Columbus, Ohio, by Sergeant Albert Johnson. The latter man then blew off his own head with an army rifle. The men had served ten and eighteen years respectively. They were alone in their quarters when a dispute arose.

Kruger Not Coming to America.

Mr. Kruger, former President of the Transvaal, has definitely abandoned his American visit, on account of traveling fatigues, as well as the clearly expressed attitude of strict neutrality of the United States Government

Four Hanged on One Gallows.

Four negroes, Belton Hamilton, John Simmons, Will Williams and Jim Davidson, were hanged at Vernon, Fla., for the murder several months ago, of a negro family consisting of parents and two children in Washington County.

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Shoots a Burglar

Minnie Waddell, twelve years old fatally shot a burglar as he was entering her home at Griffithville, W. Va. during the absence of her parents, and then stood watch through the night over him. The burglar was identified as Walter Morris.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra...	$ —	@	$ 19½
Firsts	18	@	19
Seconds	17	@	17½
State dairy tubs, extra....	—	@	18½
Imitation creamery	14	@	17
Factory finest	15½	@	15½
Low grades	13	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy..	—	@	9
Small	9	@	9¼
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	15½	@	16
State and Penn.....	15½	@	16
Western—Choice	14½	@	15
Southern—Choice	9½	@	11
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1900	—	@	2 55
Medium	2 02½	@	2 05
Pea, choice	2 10	@	2 12½
Red kidney, choice.....	2 25	@	2 30
White kidney, choice....	2 10	@	2 20
Yellow eye	2 85	@	2 90
Lima, Cal.....	—	@	4 40
Green peas, bags.....	—	@	1 20
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Strawberries, per qt.....	5	@	11
Huckleberries, per qt.....	5	@	10
Blackberries, per qt.....	6	@	10
Gooseberries, per qt.....	3	@	5
Peaches, N. C., per carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Cherries, per lb.....	4	@	9
Plums, Ga., per carrier....	1 00	@	1 75
Raspberries, per pint.....	3	@	7
Currants, per qt.....	4	@	5
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.....	—	@	11
Spring chickens, per lb....	14	@	18
Roosters, per lb.....	—	@	6½
Turkeys, per lb.....	—	@	8
Ducks, per pair.....	70	@	75
Geese, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair.....	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.....	7	@	8½
Fowls, Western, per lb...	9	@	10
Broilers, Phila., per lb..	20	@	26
Ducks, L. I., per lb.....	—	@	12
Geese, Eastern, per lb.....	—	@	20
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 25	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State, 1900, choice, per lb.	—	@	17
Good to prime.....	15½	@	16
Pacific coast, 1900, choice.	—	@	17
1899, poor to choice.....	8	@	14
Old odds.....	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.....	—	@	90
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	82½	@	85
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	75	@	77½
Straw, long rye.....	82½	@	87½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Md.Rose, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Chile, white, per bbl....	2 00	@	2 12
Chile, red, per bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Onions, Jersey, per basket	75	@	1 25
Eastern Shore, per bask.	75	@	1 00
Cabbages, L. I., per 100...	—	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl.....	1 25	@	1 75
Tomatoes, per box.....	1 00	@	1 75
String beans, per basket..	60	@	75
Egg plant, per box.....	1 00	@	2 00
Peppers, per bushel.....	1 50	@	2 50
Beets, per 100 bunches....	3 00	@	4 00
Squash, per bbl.....	50	@	1 00
Peas, L. I., per bag.....	—	@	1 25
Cucumbers, per basket.....	75	@	1 50
Cauliflower, per bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Corn, Jersey, per 100.....	50	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents ...	3 55	@	3 80
Spring patents	3 65	@	3 80
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth.	—	@	72¾
No. 2 red	71¾	@	72¾
Corn—No. 2	51¾	@	52
Oats—No. 2 white.....	36	@	36¼
Track mixed	35	@	36½
Rye—Western	55¼	@	55¾
State	51	@	53
Lard, city	—	@	8.20c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	7½	@	9
Calves, city dressed.....	7	@	9½
Country dressed	6	@	8½
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	5 50	@	7 25
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.....	6 40	@	6 50

HEAT DAMAGES THE CROPS.

Corn Injured in Northwestern States by Drying Winds and Hot Weather.

Washington, D. C.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The northern and central districts east of the Rocky Mountains have experienced two consecutive weeks of intense heat. From Texas northward to Nebraska, including Missouri, Arkansas and portions of Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, crops have suffered to a greater or less extent. The weather conditions on the Pacific coast have been favorable. In Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas corn has been seriously damaged by intense heat and drying winds, although late corn in Kansas is in fair condition. The bulk of the crop in Nebraska and Iowa has so far escaped injury except in a few southwestern counties in Nebraska. In the States of the Ohio Valley corn has suffered no injury from heat and has generally made good growth.

Winter wheat harvest is finished in Kansas, Missouri and in the lower Ohio Valley and is in progress in the more northerly sections. Rains have interferred with harvest in portions of Ohio and West Virginia. Wheat is ripening in Washington. In the Dakotas, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington spring wheat continues generally in very promising condition, although areas in Northern Minnesota have been flooded, and the crop has suffered from drought in portions of South Dakota. In Iowa the excessive heat had probably impaired the quality of the crop by causing it to ripen too rapidly.

The oat crop in the States of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys has suffered further injury from intense heat, but in Southern Minnesota and portions of South Dakota it is in promising condition.

American Millions For Germany.

The fiscal year's exports from Germany to the United States amounted to $98,752,519, an increase of $1,070,461. The quarter's exports to the United States from the North German consulates amounted to $14,006,326, an increase of $1,340,269.

Business Situation Favorable.

Aside from seasonable influences against active business the general situation is favorable, and with satisfactory agricultural results the vacation period is pretty certain to be succeeded by a fall season of great activity in all branches of trade.

Indiana Wheat Crop Good.

Recent statistics gathered by the State Department indicate that the Indiana wheat crop will amount to 30,000,000 bushels. While the acreage is short the quality and yield are good.

Foreign Demand For Our Wheat.

The general crop and supply situation abroad is favorable for the continuance of a good demand for American wheat in a season in which the exporting capacity of the United States promises to be large beyond precedent.

Woolen Goods Trade Active.

The woolen goods trade has been moderately active, but the larger share of the new business has been in staple lines which had already been well sold ahead by manufacturers, and there are many mills running on less desirable lines which are still short of orders

Grasshoppers Hurt Wheat.

Reports from the Red River Valley are very discouraging. The damage to the wheat and other crops from grasshoppers already appears to be greater than at first reported. They are in six of the northern Minnesota counties and whole fields have been laid waste.

Nicknames Are Prohibited.

The City Council of Westfield, Ill., has just passed an ordinance which is intended to put a stop to nicknaming and street "guying." Any person violating the ordinance is liable to a fine of $5 to $100

A Real Funny Story.

Old Tim Linkins, the barber of Wabash Avenue, Chicago, is a great student of proverbial philosophy, and he sometimes entertains his customers, in the interval of a "scrape" or "haircut," by his apt applications of the well-known proverbs of the past to the conditions or requirements of the present. His regular customers know his strong point, and many a man who apparently goes in for a shave, is really in search of a rest in a cosy chair, and has a desire to hear "Tim" hold forth proverbially. One day last week a stranger came in for a shave, and as he stretched himself wearily in the chair, Tim prepared to lather him. The man incidently remarked that he had intended coming in earlier in the day but had been prevented. "Well, it's better late than never," said Tim, smilingly. "Not always," replied the stranger, slowly. "How about losing your pocketbook? I never lost one until yesterday—never did, but I would sooner have kept it. Now, why was it better for me to lose it late than not at all?" Tim acknowledged that he was wrong and the man continued: "Don't know what I would have done in my predicament, only an old acquaintance of mine on the Lake front let me have twenty to go on with." "Ah," chipped in Tim, "that was good! A friend in need is a friend indeed." "No, he isn't," snapped the man who was being shaved. "There you're all wrong again. How can a friend in need be a friend indeed? I have a good many friends who are always in need and they are a nuisance to me. Always on the borrow." Tim thought the problem over in his mind and reluctantly admitted that the man was right. He had almost made up his mind not to speak again when the stranger continued, "Yes sir, they are nuisances. Why, one of them fellows has been calling on me for the past year and threatens to get even with me some way if I do not loan him fifty dollars. He threatens me at every visit." "Oh, I wouldn't mind that," replied Tim unconsciously, "you know the old adage 'A barking dog never bites.'" "There you are again," said the "shavee" as he wiped a little lather from the corner of his mouth. "Say, what do you know about dogs, anyway, that you talk in such a silly strain? Have you ever ventured to go too close to a barking dog,—and if you did, what did he do to you? Did you ever know a barking dog that didn't bite if he got the chance? Tim said he couldn't exactly call to mind any canine acquaintance that strictly fulfilled the claim in the proverb, and there was a silence for a few minutes while his razor was gliding over the man's face. Then the barber smiled to himself as he bethought him of a good joke. "I suppose," he said, as he applied the bay rum, "I suppose you don't believe in the barbers' proverb at all?" "What's that?" asked the stranger, rising. "Two heads are better than one," answered Tim. "Of course you can understand why they are, in my business, but I know you would like to say they would be bad for a man with the headache or—" "Nothing of the kind," put in the other, smiling. "One of your proverbs, at least, is right. I happen to know that two heads are better than one." "Then you don't object to that old adage?" "Not at all. It is dead right. And I would thank you very much if you have any stray Lion heads at hand—those taken from the Lion Coffee wrappers. My wife is collecting them and she is about six shy of the number required to get a Lady's Gold Watch. You see in this case "two heads are better than one, and twenty are better than ten." "Just so," added Tim, cheerfully, "but you see, my wife is doing the same thing, and expects a premium in a few weeks. So to her also, two heads are better than one." "Well, in that case," said the stranger, as he paid Tim for the shave and prepared to depart, "you had better tell your wife to do the same as mine is doing. Save up the Lion heads until after September 1st next, when the new Premium List is issued. Then if she sends them to the Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, Ohio, she can have her pick of some very choice presents."

Training of the German Princes.

The sons of the German Emperor are being brought up in a strict school. While the Crown Prince is being initiated into the student life at Bonn his three younger brothers, Eitel Fritz, August Wilhelm and Oscar, are hard at work at Ploen, where they are subjected to a daily routine stricter even than that to which they are accustomed at home. Every day they are up at 5.30, have their cold tubs, then their breakfast, and forthwith begin work. The eldest of the brothers visits the first class of the Cadet School, the second one attends the lower fifth, and the third the upper third. They appear to have all made plenty of friends there, and take an active part in all the games. The most popular game at the present moment is tennis, while the second place is apparently taken by riding and cycling.

Undetermined.

Conversation falling at this point, the Landlady volunteered a little Information on the subject of Marketing for Strawberries. The Table Wit interrupted to remark that of course the Bottom of the Basket is farther from the Bottom than it was Last Year.

The Gay Grass Widow got in line with a suggestion that the Small Berries are, of course, found at the Bottom, as in previous years.

But the Landlady contradicted them and said that at the Bottom of a Generous Quart—as Strawberry quarts go—she had found Three Large Berries.

Then they all looked at their portions of Shortcake, and could not decide whether the Landlady was a Liar or a Graball.—John Smith, in the Buffalo Express.

Highly Valued Violins.

Most of the prominent violinists of the day possess instruments that are very highly valued. The violoncello upon which Sig. Piatti plays is worth $2000. It is a Rugguerl instrument. Ysaye has a Guardagnini worth $1200, and Jean Gerardy plays upon a Guarnerius valued at $4000. Joachim has a number of valuable violins. The Stradivarius that belonged to Ernst, and is said to be worth $10,000, has come into the possession of Lady Halle.

Burglar Proof Caskets Now.

"Practically," says an undertaker quoted by the Philadelphia Record, "every corpse nowadays is embalmed. Perhaps not one body in a hundred is buried without having the fluid injected, and that settles it. You won't read your obituary notices then. People are coming to realize this more and more, and the old dread of being buried alive is fast dying out. But these nervous individuals have got to have some sort of post-mortem bugaboo to worry them. If it isn't one thing it's another, and as soon as you convince them that they are not going to be buried alive they get grave robbers on the brain. That's why we are now making a specialty of burglar-proof caskets. Fact, I assure you."

Subway Diseases.

"Tunnelitis" and "Seweritis" are complaints so prevalent just now as to exasperate real estate agents generally. The serveverst cases are found in boarding houses and furnished room establishments in front of which the work of blasting and excavating has torn up the streets. Trekking from Broadway and Forty-second street to Forty-fifth street and Eighth avenue is a task that might baffle a Boer commando. Leaseholders are suffering, for lodgers and boarders refuse to climb the kopjes which must be ascended before they can reach home. The rent collector's task this summer will not be made lighter by the new twin epidemics.—New York Times.

The Unconscious Liars.

"Nearly every person is an unconscious liar when it comes to a question of computing time," said Justice McAdam, of the Supreme Court, the other day while discussing statements made by witnesses as to the time taken for events to happen. "I don't believe the average person knows what can happen in a minute. People testify to about five or ten minutes having elapsed between events when in truth the time elapsed was only as many seconds. Now, I can walk a whole block inside of one minute, and that without any effort. Yet I have had witnesses tell me that it took an electric car three minutes to cover the same distance."

Droll.

With a savage yell the brave buried his tomahawk in the head of his captive.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the other red persons.

"What tragedy!" faltered we, aghast. "And you make merry!"

"Tragedy!" cried these people, in patent amazement. "If sticking a hatchet in anybody's head isn't farce comedy, then we are a goat, that's all! Ha, ha!"

For these were Indians, understand, who had come much in contact with civilization.—Detroit Journal.

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